THE RAID ON PENSIONS

Gen. Kneffer Attempts to Extract the Milk from the Cocoanut,

And Make Plain the Reasons That Influence the Administration's Attack on the Old Soldiers.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The columns of the press hostile to the Union soldier have been filled for years with dolorous complaints of the treasury being robbed by the pensioners. Thousands of patriotic men last year were deceived by the false hue and cry to vote for Mr. Cleveland because they suffered themselves to be deluded into the belief that this would put a stop to the "looting of the treasury." This was especially the case with young men, who know of the rebellion only as a tradition, gleaned from Democratic school histories. To this class the soldiers who fought for the Republic are only a disagreeable reminiscence of a past age; they know but little, and care less, about their inestimable services for the land they live in, which even last year, before they voted for Mr. Cleveland, flowed with milk and honey. Thousands of meritorious soldiers who had claims for pensions pending which were not adjusted rapidly enough to suit their ideas-this, too, at the time when fifty times as many claims were allowed than at any time in these haleyon days of the present regime-as shown by a comparison of published lists last year and this year-were induced by false pretences to vote for Grover, in order to be in real clover. They were promised, by campaign orators, that their claims would be allowed at once, and sent to them to save precious time by special messengers. All that was necessary was a change of administration, and they would be happy forever. They voted for the change, and now enjoy the change with a vengeance. It turned out for them a real King Log and King Stork business. So the farming community is anxiously looking for the one-dollar bushel of Cleveland wheat that was promised to them. They are glad to get half of it and pray that it may not go down lower. They also will have to be satisfied with the glorious change. The change all around is the source of considerable disappointment. The persistent howling of the Democratic

and mugwump press, however, meant something different than protecting the treasury from robbery. After the election of Mr. Cleveland by the talented fancy combination of Democrats, mumwumps New York importers, Tammany, disgruntled soldiers, Populists, Socialists, Aparchists and all other ists, aided by the fraudulent vote of the solid South, the foreign riff rati in the large cities who can neither speak, write nor understand the language, and who care no more about American institutions than the Dahomeyan Amazon in the Midway Plaisance; and last and least, by W. Q. Gresham and Republicans of his stripe, it was loudly proclaimed that the tidal wave election was the verdict of the American people on the question of protection for home industries; the result of the campaign of education, and the irresistible desire of the people to reduce the tariff to a revenue basis; to usher in the millennium of the free importation of foreign pauper shoddy goods to rejoice the unselfish heart of the single-minded freetrade doctrinaries. The workingman, like the old soldier and unselfish farmer who voted for Grover and clover, is having a foretaste now of what is to come, if the Democratic promises of last year are to be

EXPENSES MUST BE CURTAILED. To carry out successfully the Cleveland programme, unless some new schemes of

taxation are devised, a revenue tariff may

result in a serious reduction of the revenue and consequent deticit. To meet such a contingency the expenses of the government must be curtailed, which can be most readily done by cutting down pension appropriations. This course will not inflist serious injury upon the Democratic party. and will meet the approval of the soldierhaters. Besides, it will be much safer than to adopt the reckless scheme of such an idealist as David A. Wells to double the internal revenue tax on malt liquors. it comes to choosing between milionaire brewers. who contribute largely to campaign funds, always on the Democratic side-and the fate of old, wornout soldiers clamoring forepensions, it is not difficult to make choice! To inaugurate the wise policy of entting down pension ap-

propriations, the soldier-hating press for

years industriously paved the way by men-

dactously disseminating the belief that

nearly all the pensions granted were traud-

ulent and the beneficiaries a lot of robbers. After Mr. Cleveland's inauguration the anti-pension crusade was started by the apintment of the Hon. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, as Secretary of the Interior, who has proved himself the right man in the right place; he could not have suited any better if he had been made to order. Georgia is full of men who are dying for sympathy with old, worn-out Union soldiers of the Atlants campaign and the march to the sea - there can be no mistake about it. Mr. Cleveland means business, and he found a man to do it, after his own heart. To mask the anti-pension fight and to give it color of fairness Captain Lochren, a Union veteran of reputation and high character in military and civil life, was appointed Commissioner of Pensions, to share the odium, if any, of the proposed policy, with Secretary Smith in his grand raid of purging the pension rolls, and for further assurance that the interests of the honest veterans would be guarded and justly dealt with, a high power, brass-mounted safetyvalve, in the person of an ex-brigadier general and brevet major general of United States Volunteers was placed at the head of the mongrel Cabinet, who, as a matter of course, must know everything about the old ex-soldiers, and who knows how it is himself, as he has drawn a big pension, besides other high salaries from the government over since the war.

MANUFACTURING OPINION. With these preliminaries arranged, the couptry was flooded with articles of the plate kind flavor, prepared by the imported elien scribblers of the metropolitan press. who know everything about American affairs, as well as all intelligent foreigners do-not excepting the London Timeswhose talents are always for sale to the highest bidder without reserve; the slarm was vigorously sounded that the treasury was bankrupted by prodigality in pension matters; the pension roll, instead of being a roll of honor-a real, genuine, high-sounding double back action phrase made for the occasion-that the pension record was natprated, permeated, honeycombed, soaked, steeped etc., with fraud and perjury. These foreign verbal artists exhausted the dictionary to find words for their well-paid indignation. They continued the display of larid pyrotechnics by asserting that the interests of an afflicted country demanded the exposure of the frauds and punishment

of the criminals. Simultaneously with the newspapers, zealons members of Congress, nobiy doing their sworn duty for a tuffing \$5,000 a year, unearthed some beinous francis, which were given to the public with electric velocity, upon the principle that a man must not weary in well doing. One fellow-name forgotten just now-who has | the anthorities at Washington a semblance the exalted honor of representing some of plausibility, the managers have con-



'M A INDIANNER Democrat, an' my hair is full of hay; But you bet your boots But this here fat Van Alen, with his Prince o'

the time is come for me to have my say; An' the thing that's sich a puzzler to oldtime folks like me Is Grover's 'pintin' of a dood to go to Ita-I see one of them there eritters oncet - it

summered on the he women ust to lead it round and keep it safe from harm;

winder glass, its talk was soft and slow. Hit alius said Americans was "beastly, doncher

I've heerd of Ward McAllister, who wrote a use

stituency, late of Sterling Price's army,

made the astounding discovery that an ex-

fabulous rate of \$8 per month for loss of

hair and baldness; another argus-eyed,

zealous legislator made the awe-inspiring

discovery-almost as important as the dis-

covery of America by Columbus-that

another vile miscreant was looting the

treasury at the monstrous, unheard-of rate

of \$4 per month for corns and bunions con-

tracted in the service of the United States

in the war of the rebellion. These fearful

exposures caused prolonged howls of ladig-

nation and horror from the Golden Gate

to Hell Gate, and vice versa. The time had

arrived for the authorities charged with

the administration of pension affairs to act.

They were equal to the emergency, and

To stimulate the laudable work of un-

earthing fraude, it was given out, in vari-

ous ways, that the authorities in Washing-

ton would thankfully receive information

concerning suspected fraudulent pension-

ers, and that communications would be

treated as confidential. Lo, and behold the

result! Sneaking, cowardly sconndrels in

almost every neighborhood turned inform-

ers; shielded by the promised immunity

from exposure, every envious villain has-

tened to flood the Pension Office with ly-

ing denunciations. Upon such evidence,

procured by such detestable means, count-

charges made under the seal of secrecy by

a crowd of infamous, lying spies. But up

to the present the public has looked in

vain for the exposure of a single case of

fraud, and the proffered assistance of the

G. A. R. and others has not been made use

of for the discovery and elimination of

It is not necessary to enter into the de-

tails of outrages which, through the in-

strumentality of such odious means, have

been deliberately perpetrated upon help-

less men, women and children without

color of law or precedent; they are matter

of public notoriety, and baye roused the

American people, who hate injustice,

treachery and oppression. Confronted by

the universal execuation and the storm of

indignation which the action of the In-

terior Department, and perforce its sub-

ordinate agent, the United States Pension

Bureau, has aroused in the North, there

has been vacillation and prevarication,

ruling and overruling, revocation and

modification and imbecile attempts at

feeble explanation. No one can tell what

will be done hereafter under the stress of

and as a demonstration of the sin-

cerity of the economic spirit of

the administration thousands of de-

pendent, helpless pensioners have been

lilevally enspended and dropped from the

rolls in a heartless manner to inflict pain,

and studiously calculated to add insult to

less measures it is loudly proclaimed by

the administration press that nearly all

pensions granted under the act of June 27.

con., by the Interior Department that the

rulings must be illegal because they seem-

ingly favored the hapless beneficiaries and

were made under the Harrison administra-

tion, which acted in the belief that the

against the rebels are entitled to some con-

sideration, and that it was not disreputable

THE END NOT IN SIGHT.

ury, curtail expenses, and make a showing

of economy does not stop here. Not only

the pension claims under the June act of

1890, the provisions of which do not require

proof that disability has been contracted

in the service, have been taken in band by

the reformers, but claimants under the old

laws, which are sustained by evidence,

correborated by the records in the War

Department, that the disabilities have

been contracted in the service and in the

line of duty, and who have proved by legal

testimony the continuance and existence of

disabilities by admitted evidence, which

has been on file in the Pension Office for

years past, are not sharing a different fate.

The decree has gone forth, the guillotine is

at work, the malignant soldier-haters re-

joice with exceeding joy that justice is at

last being meted out to the red-nosed pa-

triots, bummers, dead beats, and other gen-

tie endearing appellations invented for the

occasion by the alien hirelings of the East-

Since the incoming of the Cleveland-Hoke

Smith regime the granting of pensions,

judging from the published lists, has al-

most ceased. This is a part of the nefari-

ous scheme which will enable them to make

wonderful showings of economy. This re-

suit has been successfully achieved in a

truly artistic manuer. Before this blessed

era large sums have been appropriated to

pay claims allowed for increase of disabili-

ties; but now, thanks to the new examin-

ing boards of surgeons constituted by Mr.

Secretary Smith, which have not disap-

pointed the purpose of their organization,

and are skillfully performing the task as-

signed them, such claims are almost reject-

ed in toto. This is also the fate

shared by applications for original

and new disability pensions filed un-

der the old laws under one talse pretext or

another. It must be remembered that of

the claims of this class, under the first

Cieveland administration, when Gen. John

C. Black was the Commissioner of Pen-

sions, more than 19 per cent, were allowed.

Rejections of this class were unheard of,

except for just reasons and legal cause, but

now indiscriminate rejection is the order

of the day. To give the illegal action of

ern journals.

The effort to protect the plundered treas-

to have been an American Union soldier.

To satisfy the virulent soldier haters,

fraudulent pensioners.

public opinion.

acted promptly and intelligently.

-The Man with the Ginger Beard. border-ruffian-bush whacking Missouri cou- trived many ingenious devices, which have been forced into practice to disguise the heartless iniquity of the proceedings; and Union soldier has been pensioned at the | if these extraordinary, hitherto unknown demands are not complied with, there is, of course, good cause for dismissal of the claims, and our great, generous, liberal and grateful government is thereby protected against fraud and robbery.

An' ez fer bein' a Democrat! I'm willin' here to

That he isn't nowheres in it with our Isaac Pusey

Some says that him we knows as Ike's a half-

But he knows what good tobacker is, and chaws

An' there's plenty more good Democrats, that

Without adraggin' out this dood, all swelled up

don't wear plug hats an' collars,

baked Democrat.

it, too, at that;

on his dollars.

Apprehensive that some of the soldiers' widows are diguised Vanderbilts or Astors they are compelled, under oath, to confess themselves paupers, and this humiliation must be corroborated by testimony of disinterested witnesses before their claims are considered. There is nothing in the law which requires proof of that character. It is simply a wise rule and regulation prescribed by these zealous guardians of the treasury to prevent some two-penny widow from receiving the munificent sum of \$8 per month, and to worry and delay her indefinitely. Only contemptible, lowdown cowardice is capable of such flagrant devices. But why continue to multiply instances!

The American people, in whom, thanks to God, all virtue is not yet dead and in whom eruel, merciless persecution has not yet developed into a national characteristic, will not suffer such vile practices to pass unrebuked; they are not yet so desperately depased and intent upon the saving of a few paltry dollars by means of contemptible, unmanly indignities as to less outrages were swiftly perpetrated | indulge in the torment of men who have without opportunity for defense against | deserved well of the country and their surviving widows; such conduct is countenanced by a party, with some notable exceptions, which believes itself permanently entrenched, and impregnably fortified by means of infamous gerrymanders, the repeal of all federal election laws, and the unlimited capacity of the South for election frauds. Perhaps it is, and can with impunity perpetrate such infamous outrages upon the helpless who have just claims for faithful service rendered the government.

> We shall see! FRED KNEFLER. Indianapolis, Sept. 23.

HARVARD AND PRINCETON.

A Truce Is Declared and They Will Play a Football Game This Fall.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.-It seems quite probable now that a game of football will be played between the Harvard and Princeton teams this fall. Indications point to the fact that all hard feeling which has existed between the two teams for the past two years has been forgotten, and that they are anxious to prove this to the world by a meeting on the field. A conference was held yesterday between representatives injury. To justify these unheard-of lawof Harvard and Princeton, at which the possibility of bringing about a meeting of the two elevens was brought up. It will years ago by Princeton's refusal to play the 1890, are fraudulent and were granted Harvards on Thankegiving day and under illegal rulings. It is assumed, nem. arranging to play the Yale club. The Yale men seemed heartily in favor of a reconciliation and will do all in their power to bring it about. After yesterday's conference one of the Harvard men informed a reporter that the only real fightsoldiers who preserved the government ing that is done now is done by those who never were in either university, but who are warm sympathizers of the institutions. A suitable date and place will be speedily agreed on, and all that remains to be done will be to play the game.

English Pigheadedness.

Buffalo Express. Walter Besant's tribute to the Columbian exposition, in the Cosmopolitan, is hearty and appreciative as the most jealous American could desire. "Nowhere," he says, "at any time has there been presented to the world any group of buildings so entirely beautiful in themselves and in their arrangement as this group at Chicago which they call the world's fair. No one who has not seen these buildings believes those who unreservedly proclaim the unexampled beauty of the group. Why? First, because, as maintained above, description cannot describe; and next, because out of America, no one believes that there are any beautiful buildings in America; and thirdly, because to the English mind, Chicago presents itself as the most prossic spot on who have returned from Europe this fall say that the most annoying incident of their travel was the universal and immovable assumption they ran against in England that the Chicago fair was a dismal and utter failure. In the most friendly and sympathetic tones intelligent persons would regret that the magnificent project had fallen through. Nothing could disturb the rooted conviction that the fair had collapsed and was a dead failure. They knew all about it.

Hard to Raise.

Drake's Magazine "You have been farming for years," said the parson to the farmer, "and by this time you must know preity accurately the capacity of your land. Now, tell me, what do you consider the hardest thing to raise

"The money to keep it going," replied the farmer, with a sigh.

Difference of Opinion.

Philadelphia Times It seems there is a dispute as to the proper way of pronouncing Midway Plaisance. Some visitors pronounce it horrible and others just lovely.

"Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syran" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remeny for diarrhoa, whether arising from feething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

\$3.50-CHICAGO AND RETURN-\$3.50 Tuesday, Sept. 26th.

Via Pennsylvania Line, account Indiana Day at the World's Fair. Tickets good ten days. Apply to Ticket Agents, 48 West Washington street, 46 Jackson Place, Union Station, Massachusetts avenue, or address W. F. Brunner, D. P. A., In-

In all classes of society Glenn's Sulphur Soap is the ruling purifier. Ladies use it to remove defects of the complexion, and persons troubled with eruptio sor other irritations of the skin are promptly cured by it. Sold by all druggists.

AGAINST VACCINATION

Statistics and Medical Testimony Regarding Its Inefficacy.

Figures Culled from Records of Epidemics Make a Poor Showing for Jenner's Alleged Preventive.

Do the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In an editorial in your Friday's issue on the vaccination squabble at Union City you speak of "the homeopathic method of guarding against smallpox by the giving of medicine internally," and say:

It may be true that certain drags known to the disciples of Hahnemann are a specific for smallpox-but this fact, if it be such, has not been proved to the satisfaction of the general public. Vaccination, on the other hand, is so generally accepted as a preventive of the dreaded dis-Ateachin' them aristocrats the finest way to sense of security both in the individual and the persons associated with him. Vaccination is so universally acknowledged to be a safeguard that the sanitary officers are justified in making it compulsory upon school children. It seems likely that the Union City homeopathists who decline to have their children vaccinated accord-I've never heerd of him at all until he got the ing to the order of the Board of Health, but insist that the homeopathic method of guarding against smalipox by giving of medicines internally is a sufficient compliance with the sani-I'll bet he never lugged a torch, ner packed a tary rules, will find that they are not sustained by the courts to which they propose to apply. I'll bet he wears a night shirt, an' all sich like

As you are so strenuously in favor of vac-

constion under the belief that it is preventive of smallpox, you will no doubt be pleased to learn that the "drng" dispensed by that Union City physician for internal use by his patients was the same as that stuck into the arms of the patients of the professional uphoiders of the overofficious Board of Health and supererogating school board there and elsewhere, and, with your usual spirit of fairness, would no doubt be willing to concede to each person the right to choose whether he would eat his poison himself or have it stuck into him by some one else. Nor is its use so intrinsically homeopathic, or, rather, confined to homeopathists, for is not "the great" Dr. Hammond, of Washington, now industriously dramming up trade for his animal extracts to be similarly used against certain diseases? In short, the whole modus operands is an experiment, of which the eminent Dr. C. G. Raue, in his severely never been carried out to a sufficient efficiency." Its mode of action, as first shown by Dr. Kaczkowsky, is as follows: A few doses of vaccininum are taken by the mouth, and about the seventh day febrile symptoms occur, and two days later a granniar eruption of the size of poppy seeds appears under the skip, which soon ripens and heals. Is not this result as good a sign that the "vasination has took!" as is the conventional sore and crippled arm, and a great deal pleasanter? But the great utility of the remedy thus administered is in the treatment of the smallpox itself, as it renders the disease milder, removes all dangerous symptoms, and, what is more important to many, prevents all scars. "This is the unanimous testimony of ten physiciaus who have used it in different epidemics." (Raue.) You also say: "While it is true that there is no State law compelling vaccination,

the State and local boards of health are given authority to make and enforce such rules for preventing the spread of epidemics as they may deem advisable." Is it not an equally reasonable proposition that if to the handful of men and the politicallymade body constituting the State Board of Health (whose salaries and expenses are detrayed by the munificent annual appropriation of \$5,000 is delegated more power than the law of the land itself has in the matter of infringement upon personal liberty, as instanced by this compulsory vaccination matter, and in the frequency with which the 2,200,000 inhabitants of Indiana are bulldozed, coerced and boycotted on the specious plea of "the public good," a fair critic may not ask of the board consistency? For instance, why does the board single out the schoolhouses for vaccinating arenas, but not include the theaters, churches, factories, depote and other places where men do congregate? This course seems to indicate that the board thinks that only the children are susceptible to smallpox, but probably means that it is not so sure as you seem to be that courts will uphold this infringethey must adopt the simpler and more modern form of baptism, as the old way is risky and unbealthy! And when the board deals with such a vital subject may not ordinary people reasonably expect intelligent treatment of it? What is the condition to-day of the several thousand children in this city who were vaccinated within the past week or two, under the threat of expulsion from -bool, and at an expense of thousands of dollars, and who were then healthy and happy! Many of them are now miserable invalids, and some of them may remain so, or die from the direct or indirect effects, for many keen medical observers of large experience have noticed that vaccinabe remembered that trouble arose two | tion may, and very often does, leave a disease impress which lays the foundation for

IS IT A SAFEGUARD? Nor is the opposition to vaccination exclusively among believers in homeopathy. or even of homeopathic origin, as you seem to think, and as intimated by Prof. J. C. Ridpath in his tlamboyant and Bombastes Furioso medical college commencement address here a couple of years ago, as published in your paper. In showing that a vaccination is not a safeguard against smallpox, as I shall, I have no desire to pose as an iconoclast or medical crank, but as many subjects of general public interest are handled in medical journals and books, which few but doctors see (and perhaps which few doctors see). I may be pardoned for speaking to this question. And as the auti-vaccination clamor in England became so vociferous four years ago that Queen Victoria appointed a commission to investigate the subject in full, you may agree with me that it may not be an unprofitable subject for us to look at. Many physicians believe in vaccination, not from personal investigation of it or its literature, but because the great majority of medical men and the public uphold it. But there are those who for a few years have viewed with the whole of this earth." Buffalonians alarm the great increase in the three great lung diseases-consumption. bronchitis, and pneumonia, also cancer and other diseases, and have settled in their own minds that the cause of this increase is the absorption into our bodies of the poisonous animal matter used in vaccina-

Let us now consider the question whether a vaccination is a safeguard against smallpox: Dr. Kaue, in his work alluded to above, quotes Dr. Engel, of Berlin, the foremost statistician in Germany at the time, as saying: "There has no change occurred in the coming and going of smallpox epidemics, nor in general in the number of smallpox patients, since the introduction of vaccination," and himself says: "My belief is that vaccination, after a few generations, will be as obsolets in medical therapenties as inoculation, bloodletting and kindred barbarisms."

The following statistical scraps of history may be found in the "Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences." a nine-volume work. the completest modern medical work. In Copenhagen, in 1824, 412 cases of smallpox were admitted to the hospital, of which 257 had been vaccinated, and the next year, out of 628 cases, 438 had been vaccinated. In Sweden, in 1834, there were 500 deaths, and, of these, 103 had been vaccinated. In a London hospital, in 1868 of the 694 cases admitted, 298 had been vaccinated. In Maraeilles, in 1825, 2,000 vaccinated persons had the smallpox. In Wartemburg, between 1831-6, out of 1.677 cases, 1.055 were of vaccinated persons. Out of thirty returns to the London Board of Health, 1,731 cases had not been vaccinated and 929 had, Boston, in 1860, had 4.0.0 cases of smallpox among per- | 00,000. sons that had been vaccinated. From statistics. He was head physician of the Austrian State Railway Company, which had 37,000 employes. Their families were also treated by eighty physicians, all reports being made to Dr. Keller. Among these 10,000 people, in the year 1873, there were 2,054 cases of smallnox, and 1,383 of these had been vaccinated. Dr. Keller made an exhaustive report and concluded: "Having due regard to all these facts, it appears that vaccination is utterly worthless," Vaccination was made compalsory in England in 1853, again in 1867,

have been three epidemics of smallpox, in the last of which 44,840 people died. CPINIONS OF EXPERIS.

But further statistics may weary, so let us glance at some opinions expressed by a

few experts: The Rt. Hon. Earl Percy. M. D., M. P. -Each smallpox epidemic since Jenner's

system has been more severe than the pre-Prof. Francis W. Newman-Nothing 18 clearer to any one who will open his eyes than that what is now called vaccination has no effect in lessening smallpox and has

obief. Thomas Brett. M. D., London-After fifty years' experience I arrived at the conclusion that vaccination was not only useless as a preventive, but dangerous. I decline to risk vaccination and would not vacci-

frequent and terrible effect in doing mis-

Dr. Alfred R. Wallace, the distinguished scientist-I stepped out of my special path to strike a blow at this wretched superstition as soon as I became thoroughly convinced of its errors, and of the crueity and danger rising out of its compulsory enforcement.

Sir Thomas Chambers, Q. C., M. P., Re-corder of the city of London-1 find that of 155 persons admitted at the smallpox hospital in the parish of St. James, Piccadilly, 145 were vaccinated. At the Hampstead Hospital, up to May 13 last, out of 2,965 admissions 2,347 were vaccinated. Can anyone after this be found to contend that vaccination is a protection against the smallpox!

Thomas Skinner, M. D., L. R. C. S., Liverpool-That there are many who die of vaccination I have no doubt whatever; that they are maimed for life I have no doubt, and that scrofula and other forms of disease are rendered active by it every phy-sicisu in family practice knows to be an al-

most every-day occurrence. J. Mackenzie, M. D., Senior Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edin-burgh-I ought to be ashamed to confess that for many a year I was a busy vaccinating fool. I have no excuse for that crime more than for bleeding. I was taught that both were right and proper, and like my neighbors I followed the multitude to do evil. The medicos are now howling for fear of losing vaccination and its consequent fees, and the people are howling for their murdered children.

Dr. W. J. Collins, for twenty-five years public vaccinator of London, England. testified before a committee of the British House of Commons that he had vaccinated thousands, but at last abandoned the practice and gave up at least £500 a year by so classical 1970-page Surgical Pathology, pub- | doing, He further testified that "there lished in 1882, says: "This process has | really exists no change in the virulent character of the smallpox, notwithstandextent so as to enable us to judge of its | ing the vaccination laws; and of those attacked by the disease, at least two-thirds were satisfactorily vaccinated. I have not the least confidence in vaccination; it often transfers filthy and dangerous diseases

without offering any protection whatever." Dr. John Epps, twenty-five years director of the Jennerian Institute, London, England, had vaccinated about 120,000 people, but finally declared: "The vaccine virus is a poison, as such it penetrates all organic systems, and infects them in such a way as to act repressively on the pox. It is neither antidote nor corrigent, nor does it neutralize the smallpox, but only paralyzes the expansive power of a good constitution, so that the disease has to fall back upon the mucous membrane. If the vaccine lymph does not produce the vaccine disease, it produces something else, i. e., a noxious agent is introduced to poison the system against the poison of smallpox, but if it does not produce this effect it still poisons, without the benefit superadded of protection from smallpox."

William Hycheman, M. D., of New York, in 1880, writing after forty years' practice as a physician, says: "I have recently dissected more than a dozen children whose deaths were caused by vaccination, and no smallpox, however black, could have left more hideous traces of its malignant sores. foul sloughing, hearts empty or congested with clots, than did some of these little victims. Shame! Indeed, scarcely a day elapses but I am called upon to witness the suffering of vaccinated children in the form of cerebral and gastric complications, persistent vomiting, bronchitis, diarrhes, with pustules in the mouth or throat, on the eyelids, and ulcerations of the cornes. which remains opaque and may lead to blindness."

There may be those, after this showing, who will insist on following this links fatuus, but let us hear no more of "the public good" at the private expense. If a man believes he is protected by vaccination, what possible difference can it make to him, being vaccinated, if his neighbor is ment upon personal rights. We may next | notf So let those who want it take it, but expect the board to tell the Baptists that | let those who don't want it be allowed to let it alone. W. B. CLARKE, M. D.

Indianapolis, Sept. 23. THE OTHER SIDE.

A Believer in Vaccination Proves that It Does Prevent Smallpox. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I read your editorial in the Journal of the 22d inst., regarding vaccination, and heartily indorse your views upon the matter. I also read an article in to-day's Journal on the same subject by W. S. Ensign. of Union City, Ind., in which he makes a number of statements which cannot posnumerous ailments and complicates even | sibly be corroborated by any evidence whatever. While I do not desire to enter into any controversy with any one upon the subject, I desire to make a few statements and to cite some reliable statistics. and then leave the reader to form his own conclusions as to whether or, not vaccination is a boon or an abomination to human-

Wernher says, in his recent work, "Zour Impffrage:" "Before the introduction of vaccination, smallpox had become a permanent disease, which hever entirely ceased in one year, and every three or five years became a great epidemic. In nonepidemic years one-tenth of all mortality was from variols, in epidemic years one-half. Very few men escaped smallpox till old age; almost everyone sickened at least once in his life of this borrible, murderous disease. Countless mortals who escaped death were maimed by the loss of sight. Of new-born children, one-third died of smallpox before their first year, and one-half before their fifth year of life. There was no family which had not heavy losses to deplore. In the country it was greater than in the city. Physicians and government possessed no means against this abominable evil. Isolation was impracticable, from the general widespread nature of the disease. Men accepted the pest as Europe suffered from this one disease amounted to many millions. It was a principal factor which deterred or kept the lead us back to these conditions are the ef-

forts of many ignorant mortals directed." Comparing the present conditions with those just stated the author goes on to say: "We now find no child mortality from smallpox among vaccinated children. The assertion that, by means of vaccination. mortality from smallpox among children has been increased is a falsehood. Every one can see for himself, in his own town, whether children become sick of smallpox or not."

In Berlin, from 1785 to 1797, one-twelfth of

all deaths, according to Casper, were from smallpox. It is estimated that one-tenth of all deaths in France, amounting to 30,-000 annualty, were from smallpox; 3,500,000 people perished from it in Mexico in the sixteenth century. In 1784 nearly twothirds of the population of Greenland were swept away by it. In Iceland 18,000 out of a population of 50,00 died of smallpox. Prince Maximillian, in his "Travela in North America," detailed the facts relative to epidemics among the Mandans and Assimboines. Fits were dug to receive the corpses of those who died-lifty to one hundred daily-until the ground froze, and they were thrown into the river in large numbers. One tribe which had been reduced by other disasters to 1,500 persons was nearly exterminated by smallpox, thirty persons only being left. Among the Blackfeet the inmates of more than one thousand tents were swept away. He estimates the mortality from smallpox

In Sweden, in the twenty-four years beanother source we sean Dr. Keller's | fore the introduction of vaccination, in 1801, the mortality from smallpox amounted to 2,050 victims annually out of each million of the population, and after the introduction of vaccination this mortality was reduced to 158 per million annually. In Westphalia the mortality was reduced from 2,43 per million in the earlier period to 114 in the latter. Comparing cities, we

in that epidemic among the Indians at

find that in Copenhagen in the fifty years previous to vaccination, the mortality was 8,128 per million annually, and in the succeeding fifty years was but 286 per million. In Berlin the death rate from smallpox Hil's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c. | and again in 1871, yet in that time there | was 3,422 per million, annually. in the

During the spring. My appetite was poor,

my bowels in bad shape, I had no strength,

could not sleep even when I was tired, and when I got up in the morning I felt more tired than if I had walked 20 miles. In fact, had no energy at all. I was urged to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and can say what thousands have said before, that it worked wonders for me-

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All bids to be accompanied with a bond for five thousand (\$5,000) dollars for the due performance of the contract.

Bids will be opened at the meeting of the Executive Committee in Indiana Building on Oct. 28, 1893, Purchase money to be paid within ten days after ac-FRED J. HAYDEN. ceptance of bid. Sept. 8, 1893. Fort Wayne, Ind.

twenty-four years before the introduction of vaccination, and 176 per million, annually, in the forty years after that date. In other words, the mortality from smallpox in Copenhagen, after the introduction of vaccination, was only one-eleventh of what it was before its introduction. In Berlin it was but one-twentieth. In Sweden onethirteenth, and in Westphalia one-twenty-

Another significant fact is that in 1873 and 1874 there died in the East Indies about five hundred thousand, in 1875 and 1876 about two hundred thousand people from smallpox. On the other hand, among the European troops in the same country (120,000) there were only two deaths from smallpox. The immunity of the troops was attributed solely to the thorough and rigorous enforcement of vaccination.

At the date of the British census of 1881 the number of children under ten years of age in London was 916,781, which was divided into 55,000 unvaccinated and 861,000 vaccinated. In the same year the deaths from smalipox were as follows: Seven hundred and eighty-two among the 55,000 unvaccinated and 125 among the 861,000 vaccinated, or one in seventy of the former to one in 6.968 of the latter-a difference of nearly one hundred told in favor of the

vaccinated class. Still more conclusive are the facts to be obtained from a study of the standing armies of Europe. In the Prussian army there has not been a single death from smallpox since 1874, when the compulsory vaccination law was introduced. In Germany smallpox has diminished, since the enactment of the law of 1874, to a degree never before known, so far as records reach, while in the neighboring countries it pre-

From the instructive comparisons given by Dr. McVail we may draw the following conclusions: First-Smallpox was epidemic every 414 years (1728-64.)

Second-Its death rate per one thousand per year was nearly twenty times as great as it now is. Third-its death rate under five years of age was thirty-five times as great as it

Fourth-The mean age at death from smallpox was two and one-half years in the last century, and is now nearly twenty

Fifth-The death rate from smallpex in the second half-year of life is now only one-fourth of that in the first half-year, while formerly in the second half-year it was nearly five times as great as in the first

half-year. Sixth-The smallpox death rate has impoved about twelve times as fast as the an unavoidable fate. The loss which death rate from measles, whooping cough

and fever. I could easily fill an entire page of The Journal with statistics similar to those I population from making progress; and to | have given, but I deem these sufficient to prove to any thinking person that vac-

cination does prevent smallpox. SAMUEL KENNEDY, Ph. G., M. D. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 24.

They Come High. Philadelphia Press.

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